ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 2. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855. WHOLE NO. 304.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash Buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

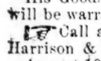
☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 32 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT,

General Agent, 558 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally London, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Benderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Const'n, Equipt't, &c.,

May 16, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock p. m., of the 25th day of June next. These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandant of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of each class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality conformable to sample, size, &c., to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels, and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1856. Class No. 3—the whole by the 15th May, 1856. Class No. 8—the whole by the 20th July, 1856. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, 1856, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1856, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article.—Class No. 9 and all following, additional quantities of all articles named therein must be delivered on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau or commandant of the yard.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application *postage stamps* to insure their transmission, but applications to the bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,———, of———State of———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 16th May, 1855.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to for signature and certificate.

Date (Signature.)

(*The schedules which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of——, in the State of ——, and——of——, in the State of———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of———for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, and in case said———shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———and that which may be accepted.

Signature of two guarantors. { A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

(*To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.*)

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust and cedar. No. 13, white ash oar and hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nail. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oil. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

CHARLESTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, white oak boards and butts, ash, cypress. No. 11, black walnut and cherry. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 14, white oak staves and heading. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass.—No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 3, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash and white oak plank and boards. No. 13, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails.—No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes.—No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, fire wood. No. 37, oakum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, white oak boards, and butts. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes, nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin.—No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas.—No. 25, cotton canvas. No. 26, flax and cotton twine. No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, soap, tallow, &c. No. 35, ship chandlery. No. 5, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum. No. 38, tank and galley, or comboose iron. No. 39, chain iron. No. 40, ingot copper.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces. No. 5, yellow pine plank stock timber. No. 6, yellow pine beams. No. 7, yellow pine mast timber. No. 9, white pine. No. 10, ash, cypress, elm. No. 11, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 12, locust. No 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 15, black spruce. No. 16, lignumvitæ. No. 18, bar iron, and steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 22, pig iron. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 24, flax canvas. No. 25, cotton canvas.—No. 26, flax and cotton twine.—No. 27, glass. No. 28, leather. No. 29, hose. No. 30, brushes. No. 31, bunting, dry goods. No. 32, pitch, rosin, tar. No. 33, oil, tallow, soap. No. 34, ship chandlery. No. 35, stationery. No. 36, firewood. No. 37, oakum.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

Class No. 1, white oak plank stock logs.—No. 2, white oak plank. No. 13, white ash oars, hickory bars. No. 17, composition and copper nails. No. 18, bar iron, steel. No. 19, iron spikes and nails. No. 20, lead pipe, zinc, tin. No. 21, hardware. No. 23, paints, oils, &c. No. 35, stationery.

May 31, 1855. 301—4w.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS;

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings" as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

Five Cents Reward.

The above reward, but no thanks, will be given to any one who will deliver to me a bound boy by the name of William Ward Said boy was bound to me by the County Court of Madison county, and is about 19 years of age. He left me in April last. All persons are forbidden to employ him. BERRY DUCK.

June 7, 1855. 3t

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine.* All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linsors, and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without farther delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '57.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 21, 1855.

☞Hon. T. L. Clingman will address the citizens of Henderson at Lankford's Store, on Saturday the 30th of June, it being the Saturday immediately preceding Henderson Court.

☞We have a communication from Dr. J. S. T. Baird, defending himself from the assaults which have been made upon him, but too late for insertion this week. It will appear next week.

FINE STOCK.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that some very fine cattle, of improved breeds, will be offered for sale during the July Court at Hendersonville. Admirers of fine stock would do well to attend the sale.

LOOK HERE!

The Postmaster at Tryon informs us that the News reaches that office about once a month, while the Spectator arrives weekly.—If this game is not stopped we shall make an effort to ascertain at whose door the sin lies.

FINE POTATOES.

Mrs. Alfred Craig will please accept our thanks for those fine early Irish Potatoes sent us last week.

What Next?—The friends of Mr. Clingman are certainly getting somewhat hard run if reports are to be credited. For the purpose of counteracting the American party, an order known as "Sag Nichts," or Say Nothings has been introduced among us. It is a secret organization, binding its members by oath to the accomplishment of its objects. It is reported here that several Clingman men have entered it, in this place; one, a recanting Know Nothing, who it seems would prefer to "vote only for a good democrat," and "to favor foreigners and Romanists," &c. We have heard of another gentleman, who was invited to join, but respectfully declined.—Perhaps the News could give the public some light on the subject. We predict that it will "Sag Nicht" on this subject.

The above paragraph appeared in the Asheville Spectator of last Saturday. That print calls on us for information. It shall have the benefit of all we know on the subject, with an opinion or two thrown in for good measure, and all at free cost; and which we dare the Spectator to lay before its readers, to correct the false impression made by the above paragraph. Our opinion is, in the first place, that there is not one word of *truth* in the above extract. If any such order as "Sag Nichts," or any secret political society except the Know Nothings, has been introduced into this District, or any where else in the United States, we have no knowledge of it. We are not a member of any secret political society, never have been, and never intend to be!

We understand the object of this charge perfectly well. Knowing the deep abhorrence with which an honest people look upon their secret, oath-bound association, the leaders of this crusade against liberty of conscience have stumbled upon this trick to divert public attention from themselves. The trick is too shallow. No such organization as "Sag Nichts" exists any where, as we believe.—The oath which the Spectator says the members take, is ridiculous—such an oath as no sane man would take.

We have denounced the Know Nothing organization because we think it wrong, and we will denounce any secret political society, we care not who gets it up or who joins it. Let the Spectator convert this imaginary society into a real one, by proving its existence in this District, and we promise to pitch into it "like a thousand of brick."

DR. BRECKENRIDGE'S LETTER.

The Spectator has published the letter of this gentleman in favor of the Know Nothings. Why did it not tell its readers that this same Dr. Breckenridge only a few years ago advocated on the stump and through the press the Abolition of Slavery in Kentucky? Why did it not also inform its readers that this same Dr. of bigotry and intolerance furnished an article some years ago to a Yankee periodical, in which he assailed the institution of slavery? That the three thousand Yankee clergymen who sent in petitions against the Nebraska Bill quoted largely from that production of Dr. B's to show that Southern men were opposed to slavery? The Spectator cannot deny these facts. When will it trot out another Abolition advocate of the Know Nothing order?

☞Some exceedingly rich specimens of copper ore, were recently discovered in Blount county, Tenn.

NATIONAL KNOW NOTHING COUNCIL.

This body assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th instant, for the purpose of patching up a platform to operate on the State elections which will occur this summer, and to try the relative strength of the National and Abolition elements which are struggling for the control of it. Such notorious Abolitionists as Senator Wilson and Gov. Gardiner of Massachusetts, Colby of New Hampshire, and Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania, have been taking a prominent part in its deliberations, and will, in all probability, either use it to advance their anti-slavery views or break up the Convention in a row.

It seems that two sets of delegates appeared from Louisiana; one composed of Catholics, the other of Protestants. The Catholic delegates, after a long debate, were not permitted to take their seats in the Convention. The fact of their claiming the right to be there as delegates, proves what we have heretofore charged—that the members of that church were admitted into the order in Louisiana and California.

A Dr. Bartlett of Kentucky was elected President, and a preacher named Ruff Grand Chaplain of the Order. According to the Washington Star both these men are Abolitionists. The Parson, Ruff, is a full blooded Massachusetts Preacher of Abolitionism and Universalism.

A Platform had been reported upon by the committee to whom that matter was referred, by a vote of 17 to 14, but our accounts of it are contradictory, and it is by no means certain that the Convention will finally adopt it. A telegraphic despatch to the South Carolinian of the 16th instant, dated Philadelphia June 14, says:

"Fifty three out of eighty four delegates from twelve free States, have seceded from the Know Nothing Convention, on account of that body having adopted a national platform on the slavery question."

If this be correct, what progress has been made in harmonising the views of Northern and Southern men on the slavery question?—Does it not establish the fact that the Northern members of this order are no more to be relied upon than Northern Whigs and Northern Democrats, in a matter deeply concerning the welfare of the Southern people? If this Council cannot agree, what hope is there, with all their secret machinery and Union degrees, that the new party will ever become a thoroughly National organization? The anti-slavery sentiment of the North is stronger than any sentiment of hostility to Foreigners or Roman Catholics, and it is not only vain but criminal in the highest degree, for any party to attempt, as the Southern K. N.'s have been doing, to dupe Southern men into the belief that the land of wooden nutmegs, of socialism and infidelity, the land which produces such political incendiaries as Wilson, Gardiner & Co., and puts forward a band of Universalist and Infidel Preachers as proper exponents of its religious faith, can ever do anything to purify old political parties, to perpetuate the Union, or what is of far more value to us, maintain and defend the rights and institutions of the South.

Every development recently made of the operation of this order, stamp it as the vilest humbug ever yet invented by Yankee cunning and fraud.

From Kansas:

The defeat of the abolitionists in the election held in Kansas on the 23d ult., has had the effect to allay all excitement on the slavery question in that region, and the people of the Territory, according to intelligence recently received, had dropped politics and taken to their ordinary occupations. In Nebraska, the proscriptive action of the emigrant aid faction had aroused a spirit of resistance, and we hear of public meetings being held, resolutions passed and addresses published, advocating the establishment of a slave State in the southern portion of that Territory. In fact, several families have gone there already with their slaves, and there they intend to remain.

One dollar bills on the Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn.,—altered to five—are in circulation.

The committee appointed to collect subscriptions to the stock of the Lexington (Ky.) and Danville Railroad, report that the subscriptions obtained up to this date amount to $70,000. There remains but $30,000 to be raised. The reader will remember that, with this and Spartanburg and Union Railroad, or the Blue Ridge Railroad, the connection of iron rails will be rendered complete between Charleston and Cincinnati.

☞Herschel V. Johnson was re-nominated for Governor of Georgia by acclamation, by the State Democratic Convention at Milledgeville, on the 5th instant.

☞The price of flour has been higher within the past four months than during forty years previous. It has only been as high, twice, since the Revolution—once in 1776–'7, and again during the War of 1812.

☞John P. Hale, one of the most rabid and unscrupulous Abolitionists in the nation, has been elected United States Senator, by the Know Nothings of New Hampshire. Of course a "National Party" elects none but Abolitionists!

THE KNOW NOTHINGS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Know Nothings in this State profess that Whigs and Democrats are to be known no more. That the secret party places both on an equal footing whenever they get into their clutches. To show how much truth there is in this avowal, we ask Democrats to read the following extract from the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, formerly a Whig paper, and now a leading Know Nothing organ:

"There is as great a difference between the Democracy of Jefferson and of Jackson, two of the high priests of the olden era, and the Democracy of the present day, as between good and counterfeit metal. The one had some claims on our respect. It based its claims for the popular regard on principle.—The other is a selfish, time serving expediency, which is ready to sacrifice all ennobling ideas for merely party purposes. The one was true born, the legitimate offspring of patriots; the other is a bastard, brought forth by incestuous parents, and educated in a school peculiarly its own, on debasing sentiments, that however successfully may fill the pocket, cannot elevate the mind or purify the heart."

Do Democrats of the present day believe themselves educated in or actuated by "debasing sentiments"? Do they believe that the purpose of their party is only to "fill the pocket"—that their time honored principles "cannot elevate the mind or purify the heart"? If they do, then they are in every sense Know Nothings. If they do not believe these things, they should rise with redoubled energy to crush this latest spawn of Jesuitism and bigotry. To this new order, which solicits your votes while it spits in your face and insults you in every form of abuse and detraction, we say to the Democratic party, Give no quarter. Pursue them to their hiding places, and bring them forth into the sunlight of free discussion and thorough investigation, and punish them as they deserve for denouncing the Democratic party as "a bastard brought forth by incestuous parents," "educated in a school peculiarly its own, *on debasing sentiments*," and which "cannot elevate the mind or purify the heart."

WHAT A PARTY!

A respectable gentleman from Henderson county informed us last week that between seventy five and one hundred Know Nothings in that county were initiated and sworn into the order by a gentleman who is both a Foreigner and a Roman Catholic! We have heard the same report from others, and have no doubt of its correctness.

We learn from the newspapers that at the National Convention of the party, which assembled in Philadelphia a few days since, the delegations from Louisiana and California were Roman Catholics!!

In the name of common honesty, what sort of a party is this Know Nothing concern!

A WORD IN SEASON.

We desire to speak a word in season for our courteous and fair dealing neighbor, the Spectator. If the nation is to be afflicted with a Know Nothing Administration after the close of Gen. Pierce's term, we hope the ruling powers will not overlook the claims of the Spectator in the distribution of the public printing. Give it the laws to print and the mail lettings to advertise by all means.—It is evidently *very* hungry, and if held back from the public crib much longer the consequences may be fatal. Indeed we are not right sure it can survive until the incoming of that "good time." Envy seems to be knawing at its vitals, and threatening its speedy dissolution.

It is true the "Highland Messenger," published here by McAnally & Christy, had the publishing of the laws from a Whig Administration; and it is also true that the "Asheville Messenger," published by Mr. Edney, had the publishing of the mail routes from a Whig Administration. But all this avails nothing, so long as the Spectator is debarred the enjoyment of its cardinal principles—the loaves and fishes.

FRED DOUGLASS NOMINATED.

At a recent Know Nothing jollification in New York, Mr. Brooks, one of the Editors of the *New York Express*, declared that he would sooner vote for Fred Douglass, a negro, than a Catholic or Foreigner. This Mr. Brooks is the head of the Know Nothing movement in New York, though he denies belonging to the order. Are his Southern friends, who have praised him greatly for his conservative national principles, ready to step up on this new platform? Are native born white Catholics to be proscribed on account of their religion, to make room for native born runaway negroes, like Fred Douglass, who have no religion at all, who blaspheme the God that made them and denounce the Bible as a lie?

☞The Spectator talks flippantly about "hired patriots." Extraordinary pictures are generally modelled after something very familiar to the artist—often near home.

☞Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills on the Bank of Cape Fear, are in circulation.

Population of Lexington, Ky.—A census of the city of Lexington, concluded by the assessor, shews its present population to be 8,371—whites 5,594, blacks 2,774—whites males 2,812, whites females 2,785—colored males 1,197, colored females 1,579.

Hon. John Kerr.

We publish to-day an able and interesting letter from this gentleman, vindicating his opposition to Know Nothingism. It will be recollected by our readers that Mr. Kerr was the Whig candidate for Governor of this State in 1852. He was a Whig *then*, and he is a Whig *now*. How stands the case with the then leaders of the Whig party in this District? Nearly every one of them has abandoned the Whig party, and taken an oath of allegiance to "*Sam!*" John Kerr has shown himself an honest man, and his letter must have a powerful effect upon honest Whigs everywhere.

Mr. Kerr is not the only talented Whig statesman who has refused to abandon his principles for a hobby, gotten up for its supposed availability Gov. James C. Jones, of Tennessee, whose thrilling eloquence and noble appeals have often aroused the Whigs of Tennessee to gallant action and led them to victory, is out against the order. He has published a letter, from which we make the following extract:

"I never, that I know of, voted for a Catholic. I do not know that I shall ever vote for one, but I will enter into no crusade against any religious denomination; I will proscribe no denomination. The Constitution makes no proscription. I shall not go outside of or beyond the Constitution.

The Constitution declares there shall be no religious test. Such a discrimination is at war with the spirit and genius of our Institutions. The best interests of the State and the church, according to the teachings of all history, require that they be kept separate and distinct. How long can this be done when you make a man's religious faith a test of office; how long before you will find it in some insidious form creeping into your halls of Legislation? I can never consent, by any agency of mine, to be instrumental in mingling politics and religion together; they are not harmonious elements and can never mingle with each other. The day that the church shall descend from its high position to mingle in the conflicts of party politics, that day will see her brightness obscured, her powers demolished, her usefulness impaired, and her glory departed.

When you have succeeded (if you ever shall) in this political proscription, think you it will stop there? When was the spirit of proscription or persecution (either religious or political) satisfied by success? Never.—The more you give the more it demands.—How long after the attainment of such a triumph (if it be attainable at all) would it be before some other church would come under this ban of political proscription?"

There is yet another distinguished name to add to the list of Whig statesmen who refuse to sell their principles for the spoils of office. The Hon. William Preston, of Kentucky, was nominated by that portion of the Whig party which stood by its old principles, as a candidate for Congress against the Know Nothing nomination. He declined the nomination on the ground that the only chance to defeat the secret order was by voting the regular Democratic ticket, which he avows his intention to do. But hear him:—

"The old Whig party by which I was elected is disbandoned. A new organization, which proposes to introduce questions of religious belief as criterions for office, and to repeal the naturalization laws under which we have lived from the beginning of our Government, with the single exception of the federal interregnum under Adams, when they were extended to fourteen years, has arrayed itself in the field of politics. In addition, we find that the new party maintains an ominous silence in relation to the rights of the Southern States, which should fill every patriotic heart with fear. I have ever been, and yet am, inflexibly opposed to such principles.

"The regularly nominated Democratic ticket is the only opponent in the field against this new party. It is clear that it cannot achieve success unless, as in Virginia, by the aid of honest and fearless Southern Whigs, who will not be absorbed in secret fraternities, and who desire no ambiguous alliance with Northern Know Nothings. Their aid has given the first check to this new party and annihilated its prestige of victory. * * * As between the democracy and itself my choice is quickly made; but I feel that I best consult my own dignity and relieve myself from all suspicions of unworthy motives, if, at the same time that I frankly avow my determination to support the principles of the party, I decline its honors. All that I ask is the privilege to sustain by my vote the wise, great, and nobly liberal principles upon which I know the republic is founded, and by the faithful observance of which I am profoundly conscious the social repose and political prosperity of the nation can alone be secured.

"Permit me to return my heart-felt thanks to those friends, both whigs and democrats, who have so generally offered to give me their warm support. I remain, with respect,

"W. PRESTON."

Are these distinguished men all Roman Catholics? Shouldn't be surprised to see the charge made in the organs of the "Sam" party. We will inform them in advance that Mr. Kerr is a Baptist, and Gov. Jones a Presbyterian. We do not know to which church Mr. Preston holds.

Are these eminent men all dishonest? Or are they not, rather, actuated by a sense of duty and patriotism, which rises above self, and looks only to the good of their common country? They have large means of information in regard to the character of the Know Nothing organization, and their united voice condemns it as dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Convince a wise man of his error, and he will thank you; convince a fool and he will insult you.

The rumors of an intended mediation by this Government in the European war are entirely unfounded.

"Watchman, Tell us of the Night!"

From every direction we daily receive the most encouraging evidences of the progress of correct principles. Constant accessions are being made to our subscription list, and we daily receive the most flattering testimonials of approbation of our course. Old friends, and many new ones, are bidding us God-speed in the promulgation of sound Republican principles. Know Nothingism, the fungus growth of a Northern climate, can never find a permanent lodging place among the intelligent people of the South. Virginia has spurned it, and the other Southern States will follow her example. It is doomed, and all the political doctors in the Union could not protract its existence. The people of this country are not yet ready to surrender their liberties into the hands of an irresponsible, secret society, with all its machinery hid from the eyes of the public, and its members accountable only to their self-constituted leaders. Americans intend to rule America, not by banding themselves together in secret conclaves, and shunning free and open discussion before the people, but by the power of truth, sustained by the patriotism and intelligence of a free people.

From letters received by us within a few days, we subjoin the following extracts:—

Henderson County, June 11.

I am much pleased with the bold and decided stand you have taken against the new order—or rather new humbug. It is dying out very fast in this county since the Virginia elections, notwithstanding the desperate struggles of the leaders. They have commenced the old game of brag, but it will not affect the election. Clingman will carry the county, in spite of their efforts.

—

Haywood County, June 12.

I observe that a correspondent of the Spectator, writing from this county, makes the assertion that the Know Nothings number over 300 in Haywood. According to their own statements there has certainly been a falling off here since the Spring Term of the Superior Court, for at that time it was publicly asserted by them that they numbered 400 in the county. Hence, if all their statements are to be credited, there has been a wonderful falling off during the two and a half months last past. If on the first day of April last there were 400 Know Nothings in Haywood county, and if from that time to the 6th of June (the date of the Spectator's correspondence) they lost 100, what number will there be left on the first Thursday in August next, supposing they continue to *progress backward* in the same ratio? The fact is, and it need not be disguised, the order is rapidly losing ground in Haywood.

—

Reems' Creek, Buncombe, June 18.

I always hated to hear a speech, a sermon, or any thing else, prefaced with apologies.—I will only beg you to excuse my neglect to settle my account. It has not been wilful.—Enclosed you will find five dollars, to sharpen your pen. Credit my account, and go ahead. I feel confident the good Lord will bless those engaged in a good work. "Sam's" race is about run in our diggings. Enough—as Sam will say on the first Thursday in August.

—

Mud Creek, Henderson, June 15.

The Know Nothings are making desperate efforts to augment their forces in this county, and array them in hostility to Mr. Clingman. Be not deceived by their loud swelling words. The people of Henderson understand the trick, and cannot be gulled. Clingman will carry the county.

For the News.

Rev. Wm. Hicks and the Herald of Truth.

Mr. Editor:—You will oblige me by giving place in your columns to this my last and brief reply to the above named gentleman.

For weeks past he has been looming forth, first in an "Editorial Sermon," and subsequently in long-winded and highly perfumed articles, devoted especially to the "Post Master and his subs at Asheville." Mr. Hicks appears inclined now to drop the subject, and "let eternity reveal" who it was that did the insulting act and treated him so "badly."

I have been forced into this controversy, very much against my inclination, and had it not been for the unjustifiable attacks of the gentleman upon me, I should have taken no notice of the affair whatever. It was only in defence of my character as a man and as a public officer, that I was forced into it. If the gentleman is satisfied with what he has said, and thinks his attacks on me have or will result in any good to himself, the community, the church, or the new political party, why he is more than welcome to it all. Mr. Hicks would have the public believe that he is not fond of controversy, particularly when it is "in various ways profitless." Why then does he not take the proper steps to avoid it? As to whether the certificates of the clerks "harmonize" or not, I will leave that matter for an unbiassed public to judge of. The certificate of the clerks states that the Post Master was absent at the time the outrage is alleged to have been committed. Of course they expect to be understood that I was not in the office. But I suppose that I shall have to establish the fact that I was in some foreign land, before the gentleman will be satisfied that I had nothing whatever to do with the defacement of his paper.

What I have said in my replies to Mr. Hicks, was said only in self defence. I do not now regret one word I have said, since the whole matter was forced upon me. Having said this much, I now take my leave of the Herald of Truth and its editor, and shall have nothing further to say about the matter, unless I am again attacked in some way that demands my attention. I therefore bid the gentleman and his sheet a fond and affectionate farewell.

W. L. HILLIARD.

June 18, 1055.

There are now in the county jail of Hamilton county, Ohio, 82 county prisoners, and 41 on the chain gang. Hamilton is the county including Cincinnati.

The population of Montgomery, Ala., is estimated at 8,000.

Letter from Hon. John Kerr.

[From the Fayetteville Observer.]

May 29th, 1855.

My Dear Sirs:—The position I now occupy in regard to the new political organization commonly called Know Nothings has subjected me to much unjust censure from the adherents of that party. I am not so insensible to public opinion as to permit the attacks which have been made upon my motives to pass without notice.

You, in this, as in every other instance in which I have attracted public notice, have treated me courteously; and though doubtless many malign suggestions may have been made to you in regard to me, you have abstained from impreaching my motives or attacking my course. I have no paper, however, in the State to aid or defend me, and no cabalistic Councils—*in sworn* combination—to promote my interest and secure my election.

Your very useful paper circulates extensively in my District, and I am induced to believe that you will, with pleasure, afford me the use of its columns, to set forth some of the reasons by which I am governed in pursuing the course I have been compelled by a sense of duty to adopt.

I am *now, as ever*, a Whig, deeply convinced of the conservative tendency and influence of Whig principles. The more I study them, the more thoroughly am I satisfied that the principles of government which Henry Clay always maintained, throughout his long and glorious career, are the true principles of our Constitution, and must sooner or later prevail over all opposition.

The greater portion of my life has been spent in defending these principles,—however feebly, yet most earnestly. In times of prosperity to our cause I have *rejoiced*—in times of adversity I have *mourned*—but never have I *dreamed* of deserting the "old paths" of political safety, and joining any combination or party, new or old, that would not support and carry out the political faith of our great republican *Whig* fathers.

No, Sirs; I am so wedded to the doctrines of Washington and Clay, so determined to defend them to the last extremity, that come what may to me personally, I will adhere to my position and defend my colors, though all my former comrades shall flee or fall, and 'leave me solitary and alone, amid the jeers and taunts of my opponents."

I am aware that the Whig party is now disbanded, but Whig principles and Whig measures are not on that account less dear to me. On the contrary, I cherish them still, and urge their adoption and support upon others with the greater zeal and earnestness, because of the dangers which threaten our country.

We are threatened in every section with ruin, by the influence of factions and the triumph of political combinations which are founded upon dogmas repudiated by or unknown to our fathers.

Abolitionism and nullification, the offspring of the different extremes of the Union, are now in harmonious combination at the *North;* and the conservative people of the South are invoked under a delusive guise to join the unholy alliance. We are told, in language as deceptive as plausible, that it matters not what a man's political principles are—whether he supports Whig measures or Democratic measures—if he will only join the *new party*, he shall be supported for office as the friend of "American principles." Now really, this looks a little too much like "putting on the turban and turning Turk *for the sake of the plunder*." Can this government be administered except upon principle? and are not either Whig principles or Democratic principles right?

A *fusion* of different politics and different politicians in the democratic party has long been an objection urged to that party by the Whigs. But now it seems we are called upon to join in an effort to out-Herod Herod, and win the bad renown of carrying the principle of combination farther than it has ever been carried before, in order to obtain office. Verly, I can acquiesce in no such movement. That there are good conservative men in the democratic party none doubt.—And it is equally true that in both parties there are mere time servers, who aim more at personal promotion than at the good of their country. Now if we look to the leaders of this new organization we shall not fail to perceive, that some of them are such as have often changed their party relations, and taken positions where the chance of promotion was best. I it not a little strange, my dear sirs, that I, who have never, in or out of Congress deserted or renounced one single Whig principle—who have always adhered to the fortunes of my party—should be read out of the communion now, by certain *newly constituted* expounders of Whig orthodoxy, while such gentlemen as Mr. J. B. Shepard, Mr. Wm. K. Lane, and Mr. David Reid, are received into full fellowship, and made leaders by men with whom they have no political principles in unison? Has Mr. Shepard ever renounced his democratic creed? Has Mr. Lane, or has Mr. Reid? Not at all, so far as I am informed. Then how can they be regarded as better worthy of Whig support than myself upon the score of principle?

The new organization have often published to the world as one of their *principles*, that they repudiate the doctrine of availability in the selection of candidates for office. How then does it happen, that in Democratic Districts they have thus far in our State selected democrats, although Whigs belong to their party? If availability is no part of their creed, then why not nominate Know-Nothing Whigs in the Edgecombe and Wake Districts?

Pure as they profess to be; scornful of the corruption of the old parties; it does, nevertheless, seem, that though on *party* they are bent, they "have a frugal mind," and resort as much to *availability* to *obtain office*, as any other party.

But secret political oath-bound associations are always dangerous to liberty, and can never be justified in a free country. The Jacobin clubs (secret political societies) ruined France at the period of the first French revolution. Lafayette distinctly charged them with it, and all the world now admits the justness of the charge. Yet they called themselves the *only true Frenchmen*, and put all to death who did not agree with them—when they had them in their power. Republican liberty, under the auspices of Lafayette, dawned upon France, and for a brief season illuminated the political horizon with the brightest hopes. In an evil hour secret societies, (like

those now existing among us,) were established, and by their dreadful influence liberty was destroyed, and upon its ruins the *reign of Terror arose;* which, while it lasted, filled *the world* with consternation, and France itself with blood and tears and tortures. In imitation of that bad example, the Democratic clubs were formed in our own country, during the administration of Washington, and but for the sublime and moral courage and resistless influence of the father of his country they would have forced us into a war with England, and into all the frantic schemes of conquest and aggrandisement of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Washington has warned his countrymen against such societies in his Farewell Address.

Some of the objects aimed at by this new party I approve. I am now, and have been for years, opposed to the influx of foreign paupers and foreign criminals into our country. I have already made that manifest by my course in Congress. But I will not consent to any system or policy which would exclude *all foreigners* from our shores. The good shall never by me be indiscriminately proscribed *with the bad.* When an oppressed exile from a land of despotism is driven upon our shores, if he be a man of virtue, I will receive him with generous hospitality, and welcome him now, as our fore-fathers were wont to welcome such, to the "land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed."

All foreigners should remain here long enough to learn the nature and practical operation of our institutions before they are allowed the right of suffrage. Congress, however, has no power to correct the evil of alien suffrage. This power remains with the States, and therefore the connexion of the topic with the election of members of Congress is wrong. It is intended only *for effect,* and is used to promote the success of a faction; whilst it cannot possibly do good to the country.

But there is still another objection to this new party which, if possible, is stronger than any I have stated.

They seek to inflame the worst passions of human nature, by connecting religion with politics. That every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, is a fundamental maxim of republican liberty. Nor has it been questioned in our State, until *very lately,* by any *intelligent man,* since the days when we were just emerging from the thraldom of English and Yankee bigotry. I am a Protestant, and consider it a blessing that I am. I am no defender of the Catholic Church, nor of Catholic persecutions. But I do believe that Catholics, like all other sects of Christians, have good and bad among them; and whilst I would oppose the bad *I will respect the good.*

It is unjust to charge that the Catholics are under a foreign allegiance. *We know* that such is not the truth. Our own State has ever regarded William Gaston as an honor to her history. Mr. Badger recently pronounced in the Senate a beautiful and just encomium upon Chief Justice Taney. All applauded it who heard it. Yet Mr. Gaston was a Catholic, and so is Mr. Taney. The Pope can't govern the people within his own *immediate State,* in temporal matters—how much less then is he able to govern them in foreign lands? At this very time he is protected *at home* by a French army. That Catholics will ever be able to supplant the Protestant religion in this country, is simply *absurd.* No intelligent man need to fear such a result.—We have the Bible here—all men read it for themselves. And experience of the past proves that Catholics are more frequently converted to Protestantism in this country than Protestants are to Catholicism. Since the establishment of our present form of government, it is a well attested fact, that between six and eight millions of Catholics have immigrated to our shores. There are now here, however, only about one million! What has become of the other five-sixths? Converted to Protestantism. Fifty years ago, and there were no other religionists in Louisiana except Roman Catholics. Now they rank as third in point of numbers in that State. Methodists and Baptists are each more numerous there than they. What do these facts prove? They prove clearly, that Catholics are more likely to be converted by Protestants than Protestants are by them. If Protestant divines and Protestant christians will only do their duty, and will rely upon Scriptural weapons instead of carnal, our religion is in no danger. But if preachers forget their high calling, and turn politicians and politicians take in charge the holy interests of the Church, then indeed may we well fear the most disastrous results both to religion and the State.

"History is philosophy teaching by example." Let us then profit by the experience of our "father land" upon this subject. The tyranny of the Stuarts was for a brief period overthrown, and the friends of liberty aimed at the establishment of a republic. They failed in their efforts, however, and *failed* because a religious *furor* mingled itself with the politics of the times. Amid the strife of *sectarians,* and the attempt of politicians to secure the purity of the Church, the spirit of liberty expired, and on the throne of the Stuarts was seated for a time a despot more absolute than he whose head he had brought to the block—till at length the people, disgusted with the hypocrisy of politicians, and the cant of religionists, recalled to his lost dominions the son of Charles the First, who reigned for long years, and swayed a despotic sceptre over a people but recently in love with liberty, but made abject and subservient by the revulsion produced by the inauspicious conjunction of religion and politics—a conjunction which ever will result in corruption in the Church and despotism in the State.

Very truly and respectfully,
Your friend,
JOHN KERR.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE!—What a mighty procession has been marching towards the grave during the last year. At the annual estimate since the 1st of June, 1853, more than 31,400,000 of the world's population has gone down to the grave. Place them in a long array, and they will form a moving column of more than 1,300 to every mile of the globe's circumference. Only think of it! ponder and think upon it! What a spectacle as they "move on," tramp, tramp—forward on their dead march!

Life is short and time is fleeting,
And our hearts so stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

They err who measure life by years.

For the News.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting held May the 29th, 1855, near the Protestant Methodist camp ground, by the citizens of a part of Buncombe and Madison counties, Mr. JOHN FOX being called the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, There appears to exist in our country an organized party, generally known by the name of *Know Nothings,* who transact their business with closed doors and in the dark hours of the night;

Resolved, That we denounce all such secret conventions, where men meet together in the dark hours of the night and administer oaths binding those who join them to carry out any political measure whatever, as Anti-Republican and dangerous to the liberties guaranteed to the people by the Constitution of these United States.

Resolved, That we will use all laudable means in our power, to carry out the principles of the Republican party of this Government.

Resolved, That we will not vote for any man because he is the nominee of any party, but will give our votes, untrammeled by party prejudice, to the man whom we believe the best qualified to carry out the true principles of this great Republic.

Resolved, That we highly commend the Hon. T. L. Clingman for the decided stand he has taken in exposing the secret intrigues carried on by the order commonly called Know Nothings, and also highly approve of the course he pursued in the last Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the "Asheville News," in exposing secret political intrigues, and beg leave to compliment its worthy Editor for his noble defence of Republican principles.

Resolved, That we transmit to the office of the "Asheville News" a copy of the above for publication.

JOHN FOX, *Ch'n.*

Later from Europe.

Arrival of Steamer Atlantic.

TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The steamer Atlantic, with one week's later news, has arrived.

The cotton market has advanced tremendously, with an active market and speculative demand. Prices have advanced one-half penny, with the week's sales amounting to 152,500 bales. Speculators taking 81,500, and exporters 5,000 bales.

The sales on Friday amounted to 20,000 bales, half to the trade, with a steady closing market. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans 7 1-2 d.—Middling 6 11-16; Fair Uplands 7 7-8—Middling 6 to 6 1-16. Stock in port 529,000, including 332,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs generally unchanged, and closed dull. Provisions steady, with slight advances. The money market is easier, and consols have advanced to 92 5-8.

The allies have taken Kertieck, on Straits between the Azoff and the Black Sea; also the Russian camp Tcheduria, besides their successes before Sebastopol.

On the nights of the 22d and 23d, the French drove the Russians from an important position from Sebastopol, called Place D'Armee. The killed and wounded amounted to 8,000, the French still retaining the position. The allies have seized and retained the Russian line of defences on the Tchernaya, with scarcely a battle, the Russians retreating to the hills.

The secred expedition, composed of 20,000 men and fourteen steamers, took the fortress of Kertsch. The Russians blew up their own magazines on both sides of the Straits, sinking four steamers and thirty transports, and destroying half a million of sacks of breadstuffs.

The allies have now fourteen steamers in the sea of Azoff. They have also destroyed the Russian magazines, the inland town of Arobat, and the hot shell foundry near Kertsel.

The garrison at Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from the Sea of Azoff. The fall of Kertsch is probable from the occupation of the Sea of Azoff.

A speedy influence on the seige is expected from these successes. It is rumored in Paris that Gen. Pelissier had attacked and routed Liprandi, that Canrobert had been wounded, and another French General killed.

The allies had completed their fourth parallel line of trenches, and the British are now mounting heavy guns on it.

The Vienna Conference had not been reopened. It was rumored that England and France had refused the Austrian propositions.

Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople, and the contingent forces from Sardinia had arrived in excellent condition, and well supplied with materials of war.

Large convoys have entered Sebastopol, and the Russians are vigorously erecting defences on the north side of the Baltic. It is reported that Dantzic first division of Russian gun boats have moved in the direction of Riga.

A British steamer had boarded an American ship, and found by her bills of lading that she had just discharged 50,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers in a Russian port.

A JUST VERDICT.—The Quincy Herald says that the Grand Jury refused to find a bill against Jno. Pigg, a lad about fourteen years of age, for shooting and killing a man named Pile. The circumstances are, that Pile had quarreled with his wife, and threatened to beat her—she escaped to the house of the boy's mother, was followed by Pile, who made demonstrations to whip her, when Mrs. Pigg interfered, saying that no woman should be whipped by a man in her house. Pile then struck the mother of the boy several times in the face, when the lad seized a shot gun and shot him down, from the effects of which Pile died the next day. The neighbors persuaded the boy to go to Quincy and surrender himself, which he did, and the case being investigated, the Jury refused to indict him.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A German, who had left his wife and child at South Natick, about three years ago, recently returned to find her married to another German. The poor woman had supposed the first husband to be dead. She loved them both, especially the latter, who is quite young, but was finaly persuaded to return with the first to St. Louis. The parting was an affecting scene. The gretest sufferer was the young man left behind in tears. He begged his predecessor and successor, for God's sake, to "treat her well."

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by
June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sale of Highly Improved CATTLE.

ON TUESDAY the 3d of July next, will be sold at Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C., a part of the herd of IMPROVED CATTLE of the late Col. M. R. Singleton, consisting of Ayreshire and Durham Cattle. The Bull Prince Albert, of this herd, was purchased for Col. Singleton by A. B. Allen & Co., of N. York, from the stock of Ayrshire Cattle selected by Mr. Patterson, Vice President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Scotland, for Capt. Nye.

The following Cattle will be offered:
5 Cows with their Calves.
1 Two year old Heifer,
6 One year old Heifers.
3 Two year old Bulls.
2 One year old Bulls.
June 21, 1855. tsd

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS For Sale.

THE undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 26th instant—being the Tuesday of Haywood County Court—in the town of Waynesville, Haywood county, N. C.,

18 TOWN LOTS,

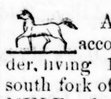
Lying in various parts of the said town of Waynesville, and all well situated.

No better opportunity has ever been offered the capitalist to invest money profitably.

A credit of 12 months will be given. Bond and approved security required, with interest from date.

JAMES L. HENRY.
June 21, 1855.

TAKEN UP,



AND entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by James Alexander, living 12 miles from Asheville, on the south fork of Turkey Creek, a certain horse MULE, of the following description: A dark bay, with a small white spot in his face, and a small white spot behind his left ear, supposed to be caused by the bridle; shod behind; supposed to be 4 years old; tail and mane shaved off. Said Mule was appraised on the 12th day of June at $80.

R. P. WELLS, *Ranger.*
June 21, 1855.

R. DON WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw *Mills,* complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*
March 29, 1855

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.

GEORGE MILLER.
May 31, 1855.

The Last Call.

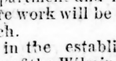
IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Whereas John Brown of said county has been acting as an Officer to wind up his business, from November, 1854, until April Court at Asheville, 1855, and then and there I did dismiss him the said Brown, and forbid him acting as an Officer in any way; this is to inform the public that I do not intend to be held accountable fer his acts in any way. R. P. MERRELL, Sh'ff.
June 4th, 1855. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL
April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the 1st day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces, and must be cut *with a saw and knife,* in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Abe's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz. one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the yard, when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork, will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them with a drawing of the barrel, on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 8846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."
June 14, 1855. 303—4w.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 11. 3m Printer's fee $6.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*
June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

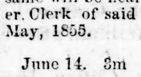
1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10,000 Red Fox	"
10,000 Black Fox	"
10,000 Wild Cat	"
20,000 Mink	"
50,000 Opossum	"
50,000 Rabbit	"
50,000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.



THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on cliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.
January 4. 1855. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Masonic Celebration.

The members of Catawba Valley Lodge, No. 100, A. Y. M., will celebrate the ensuing Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on the 26th June, in the town of Morganton. An address will be delivered on the occasion by Rev. E. J. Meynardie.

The public generally, and all Masons in regular standing, respectfully invited to attend.

A. MYERS,
J. C. S. McDOWELL,
R. DON WILSON,
Committee.
May 3, 1855. 6w

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded,* in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.
Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,
Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 6 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.
March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.
Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.
March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.
Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.
Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doeskins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 6.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Pikeville to Oat's Landing, via Boyd's, Thomas' Cross Roads, Hanson's, Kirland's, Hilliard's, and Shelton's.

From Pikeville to Jasper, via the east side of Sequatchee river.

From Pikeville, by Smith's Cross Roads, Washington, Kelley's Ferry, and Decatur, to Athens.

From Post Oak Springs, by Eagle Furnace and Sulphur Springs, to Washington.

From Pulaski, by Fayetteville and Tullahoma, to McMinnville.

From Pulaski, by Shoal Spring, Sugar creek, and Lexington, Ala., to Ingram's Cross Roads.

From Pulaski, by Vale Mills, Bodenham, and Lawrenceburg, to West Point.

From Purdy, by Morse creek, Jone's Mills, Metamora, Jonesboro, Miss., and Bucksville, to Ripley.

From Purdy, by Stantonville, Hamburg, Red Sulphur Springs, Eastport, Miss., Waterloo, Ala., Gravelly Spring, Oakland, and Florence, to Tuscumbia.

From Raleigh, by Sulphur Well, Loosahatchie, Concordia, Sharon, and Wesley, to Brownsville.

From Raleigh, by Rosstown, Portersville, Bloomington, Covington, Walnut Post, Ripley, Dry Hill, Cottage Hill, and Double Bridges, to Dyersburg.

From Raleigh, by Big creek, to Randolph.

From Readyville to Bradyville.

From Rogersville, by Anderson's Cross Roads, War Gap, Kyle's Ford, and Whitesburg, Va., to Jonesville.

From Rogersville, by Mill Bend, Van Hill, Laurel Gap, Newmansville, and Graysburg, to Rheatown.

From Rogersville, by Lee Valley, Sneedsville, Mulberry Gap, and Yellow Springs, to Tazewell.

From Rogersville, by St. Clair, to Russelville.

From Rutledge, by Tampico, Mill Spring, and New Market, to Dandridge.

From Sevier Court House, by Walden's creek, Wear's Cove, Tuckaleeche Cove, and Cade's Cove, to Chilowee.

From Sevier Court House, by Pigeon Forge, Ocona Lufty, Quallatown, Big Spring, Scott's creek, East Laporte, and Cat Valley, to Pickens Court House, S. C.

From Shelbyville to Rowesville.

From Shelbyville, by Richmond, Petersburg, and Cane creek, to Fayetteville.

From Shelbyville by Flat creek, Lynchburg, and Mulberry, to Fayetteville.

From Shelbyville, by Richmond, Belfast, Lewisburg, Cochransville, Cornersville, and Rickland, Pulaski.

From Shelbyville, by Rich Valley, Chestnut Ridge, Norris creek, Fayetteville, Goshen, and Meridianville, Ala., to Huntsville.

From Shelbyville, to War Trace Depot.

From Shelbyville, by Pulaski and Lawrenceburg, to Waynesburg.

From Smithville, by Mountain creek, McMinnville, and Rocky River, to Spencer.

From Smithville, by Mechanicsville, to Woolburg.

From Smithville, Crossing Caney Fork, at Mouth of Holmes' Creek, to Pekin.

From Somerville, by Laurel, Belmont, Sharon, and Gum Hill, to Covington.

From Somerville, by Danceyville, to Brownsville.

From Somerville, by Whitteville and Cloverport, to Medon.

From Sparta, by Falling Water, White Plains, Oak Hill, Netherland, Livingston, Monroe, Olympus, and Hale's Mills, to Albany, Ky.

From Sparta, by Newark, Double Springs, Bryne, Pekin, Covenient, Carthage, Dixon's Springs, Hartsville, Enon College, and Castalian Springs, to Gallatin.

From Sparta, by Spencer, Pikeville, Robertsville, Robertson's Cross Roads, Old Madison, Fillmore, Walden's Ridge, Soddy, and Merry Oaks, to Chattanooga

From Sparta, by Cave, Rock Island, McMinnville, Rough and Ready, Hickory creek, Hillsboro', and Elk River, to Deckerd.

From Sparta, by White's Salines, Cumberland Institute, and Dry Valley, to Walnut Grove.

From Sparta, by Green Tree, Solon, and Bee creek, to Nine Mile.

From Springfield to Eddyville, Ky., via Port Royal, Clarksville, Palmyra, and Steward c. h.

From Springfield to Haydonsville, Ky., via Clark's Mills and Cross Mills.

From Sycamore, by Elisha Clark's and Brewer's, to Sneedsville.

From Tazewell, by Isaac Buchannan's and Caven Robinson's, to Jonesville, Va.

From Taylorsville to Mast's, via Taylorsville, N. C. Roane's creek, Tenn., Dougherty's, Baker's Gap, and Shady.

From Taylorsville, by Baker's Gap, Caster's Iron Works, and Sweet Water, N. C., to Sugar Grove.

From Taylorsville, by Laurel Fork and Sharp's Cross Roads, to Abingdon, Va.

From Taylorsville, by Shady, Holston Valley, and Paperville, to Sapling Grove, Va.

From Tellico Plains, by Coker creek, Beaver Mills, Murphy, N. C., Peach Tree, Hiwassee, Shady Grove, Ga., and Nacooche, to Clarksville.

From Tobacco Port, by Hope and Spottswood Wilkinson's, to Pine Bluff, Ky.

From Three Forks, by Commerce, Clinton College, and Gordonsville, to Carthage.

From Trenton, by Yorkville, Chester, Mason Hall, Troy, and Fremont, to Hickman, Ky.

From Trenton, by Eaton, Friendship, Chesnut Bluff, Leasville, Woodville, Ripley Court-House, and Cane Bottom, to Fulton.

From Trenton, by Antioch, Locust Grove, and Winston, to Dresden.

From Trenton, via Bluff Springs, Hope Hill, Lovinia, South Carroll, Spain's, and Lessenberry's, to Lexington.

From Trenton, by Shiloh, and South Gibson, to Jackson.

From Troy, by Red Foot and Silver Troy, to Compromise, Ky.

From Trundle's Cross Roads, by Ellejay, to Marysville.

From Washington, by Smith's Cross Roads, and Sail creek, to Soddy.

From Washington to Orme's Store.

From Waynesboro', by Houston Pleasant Valley, Lowryville, to Eagle Mills.

From Waynesboro', by Factor's Fork, West Point, Wayland Springs, Florence, Ala., Westmoreland, Cypress Inn, and Victory, to Waynesboro'.

From Waynesboro', by Sorby, Smith's Fork, Engleside, Savannah, Adamsville, Purdy, Rose creek, Crainsville, Boliva, Van Buren, and William's Store, to La Grange.

From Waynesboro', by Clifton Hermitage, Decaturville, Lexington, Juno, and Cotton, Grove, to Jackson.

From Waynesboro', by Whitaker's Bluff, to Linden.

From Waynesboro', by Carrollville, to Patrick.

From Waverly, by Buffalo, and McCageville. to Linden.

From Winchester, by Hawkersville, and Cumberland, to Pelham.

From Woodbourne, by Academia, to Strawberry Plains.

From Woodbourne, by Cedar Ford, Powder Spring Gap, Red Hill, and Clear Spring, to Thorn Hill.

From Woodbourne, by Racoon Valley, Loy's Cross Roads, and Grantsboro', to Jacksboro'.

From Woodbourne, by Vendergriff's, and Moore's Rest, to Clinton.

From Wood's by Brodie's Landing, Farmville, Poplar Spring, and Pleasant Exchange, to Red Mound.

KENTUCKY.

From Alexandria, by Carthage, Flag Spring, Motier, and Locust Mills, to Augusta.

From Albany, by Elliot's Cross Roads, and Pall Mall, Tenn., to Jamestown.

From Augusta to Brookville.

From Aurora, by Hico, Shiloh, Murray, Locust Grove, Conyers, Tenn., Paris, Albany, and Macedonia, to Huntingdon.

From Barboursville, by Meadow creek, to Whitley Court House.

From Blandville to Cairo, Illinois.

From Blandville, by Bell Ombre, and Hazlewood, to Caledonia, Illinois.

From Booneville to Hazle Green.

From Bowling Green, by South Union, Allison, Russellville, Daysville, Elkton, Fairview, Cadiz, Canton, Golden Pond, Aurora, Wadesboro', Mayfield, Fancy Farm, and Milbourn, to Columbus.

From Bowling Green, by Warrenton, Swan creek, Werry, Morgantown, and Cromwell, to Hartford.

From Brandenburg, by Constantine, Flint Island, Cedar Grove, Union Star, and Stephensport, to Cloverport.

From Brandenburg, by Meadville and Hudsonville, to Litchfield.

From Bradfordsville, by Mannsville, and Casey's creek, to Neatsville.

From Carrollton, by Sandifers's Store, to Campbellsburg.

From Carrollton, by Wincona, to Bedford.

From Carrollton, by Worthville, and Port Royal, to Drennon's.

From Catlettsburg, by Round Bottom, Louisa Court House, Paintsville, Prestonburg, Lanesville, and Coal Grove, to Piketon.

From Campbellsville, Neatsville, in Dark county.

From Chaplain, by Snider's, and Duncan, to Cornsville.

From Compromise, to New Madrid, Mo.

From Cloverport, by Fordsville, Hine's Mills, Pleasant Grove, Hartford, North creek, Point Pleasant, and Livermore, to Worthington.

From Covington, by Bank Lick, to Independence.

From Cynthiana, by Oddville, to Claysville.

From Columbia, by Breeding's to Burkesville.

From Columbia, by Montpelier, Jamestown, and Horseshoe Bottom, to Monticello.

From Columbia, by Millersville, Crelsborough, and Seventy Six, to Albany.

From Crab Orchard, by Lancaster, to Bryantsville.

From Cumberland Fort, by La Fontaine, Letcher, and Harlan Court House, to Jonesville, Va.

From Cumberland Ford, by Parton's Store, to Boston, in Whitley county.

From Danville, by Milledgeville, Mustonville, Middleburg, Liberty, and Neatsville, to Columbia.

From Danville, by Mitchellsburg, and Haysville, to Lebanon.

From Danville, by Stanford, Walnut Flat, Crab Orchard, and Mt. Vernon to London.

From Elizabethtown, by Stevensburg, Grayson's Springs, Litchfield, Caneyville, Morgantown, Berry's Lick, and Rabbittsville, to Russellville.

From Elizabethtown, by Cofer, Hodgeasville, Oak Hill, Allendale, Summersville, Greensburg, and Haskensville, to Columbia.

From Elizabethtown, by Big Spring, to Hardinsburg.

From Elizabethtown to Buena Vista.

From Elkton, by Trenton, Roscoe and Pea Ridge, Tenn., to Clarksville.

From Eddyville, to Birmingham, to Benton.

From Falmouth to Foster's.

From Falmouth, by Grassy creek, Fiskburg, and Piner's Cross Roads, to Crittenden.

From Falmouth, by Havilandsville, Claysville, Kentontown, Mount Olivet, Sardis, and Murpheysville, to Washington.

From Florence, by Burlington, and Middle creek Mills, Bullitsville.

From Forest Retreat, by Carlisle, Weston and Moorefield, to Carter's Store.

From Frankfort, by Forks of Elkton, White Sulphur, Great Crossings, Georgetown, Newton, and Centreville, to Paris.

From Frankfort, by Dorsey's, to Versailles.

From Frankfort, by Elk Fork, Monterey, Owenton, New Liberty, Poplar Grove, and Glencoe, to Warsaw.

From Grayson Court House, by Mount Savage, Bolt's Fork, and Falls of Blaine, to Louisa Court House.

From Grayson Court House, by Buffalo Furnace, Laurel Furnace, and Raccoon Furnace, to Greenup Court House.

From Grayson Court House, by Oldtown, and Greenup Court House, to Haverhill, Ohio.

From Grayson Court House, by Bruin, Little Sandy, and West Liberty, to Hazel Green.

From Garnettsville to Big Spring.

From Ghent to Vevay, Indiana.

From Glasgow, by Three Forks, Mammoth Cave, Brownsville, Grayson's Springs, Litchfield, and Hudsonville, to Hardinsburg.

From Glasgow, by Merry Oaks, Engleside, and Smith's Grove, to Bowling Green.

From Glasgow, by Roseville, Frederick, and Enon, to Lafayette, Tenn.

From Glasgow, by Rockland Mills, Gradyville, East Fork, and Sugar Plant, to Columbia.

From Glasgow, by Rocky Hill, Peter's creek, Dry Fork, Sulphur Lick, and Tompkinsville, to Centre Point.

From Glasgow, by Randolph, Edmondton, Marrow Bone, and Burkesville, to Alban.

From Georgetown, by Oxford, Leesburg, and Broadwell, to Cynthiana.

From Georgetown, by Griffey's Office, Beatley's Mills, Lee's Mills, Bassett's Store, and Slampertown, to Owenton.

From Grayson to Paintsville.

From Greenville, by Rochester, to Morgantown.

From Greenville, by South Carrollton, Hartford, Brigg's Mills, and Planter's Hall, to Hardinsburg.

From Greenville, by Pond River Mills, Ellwood, Madisonville, Nebo, Providence, Ashland, Bordley, and Longwood, to Morganfield.

From Greensburg, by Laurel Grove, Catalpa Grove, and Glenn Brook to Mumfordsville.

From Harlan Court House, by Poor Fork, to Brashersville.

From Hardinsville, by Rough and Ready, Lawrenceburg, Salvisa, McAfee, and Harrodsburgh, to Danville.

From Hardinsville, by Southville, and Harrisonville, to Mount Eden.

From Hardisburg, by Stevensport, to Rome, Inda.

From Hartford, by Buckhorn and Buford's, to Ownesboro.'

From Harrodsburg, by Perryville, Texas, Springfield, and Frederickstown, to Bardstown.

From Harrodsburg, ky Cornishville, Mackville, Willisburg, Beechland, and Springfield, to Lebanon.

From Hawesville to Cannellton.

From Hazle Green, by Estell's Steam Furnace, to Irvine.

From Hazle Green, by Frozen creek, Jackson, and Lost creek, to Perry c. h.

From Hickman, by Moscow and Ralphton, to Feliciana.

From Hopkinsville, by Woldridge's Store, William's, Underwood, Madisonville, Mulberry Grove, Carlo, and Cairo, to Henderson.

From Hopkinsville, by Atkinson, Little Prairie, and Earles, to Rumsey.

From Hopkinsville, by Bainbridge, Pollard's Tan Yard, Princeton, Eddyville, Ross' Ferry, and Smithland, to Podurah.

From Hopkinsville, by Church Hill, Genoa, Garretsburg, Newstead, Lindsay's Mills, Roaring Spring, La Fayette, and Lineport, Tenn., to Pine Bluff, Ky.

From Hopkinsville, by Pembroke, Trenton, Hadensville, Sadlersville, Tenn., Keysburg, Ky., and Barren Plain, to Springfield.

From Irvine, by Proctor, South Fork, Booneville, and Sexton's Mills, to Manchester.

From Jamestown to Kaswena.

From Jericho, by Sligo, to Bedford.

From Kingston, by Menclos, to Mt. Vernon.

From Lancaster, by Paint Lick and Kirksville, to Richmond.

From Lexington, by Keene, Pekin, and Pleasant Hill, to Harrodsburg.

From Lexington, by Nicholasville, Jessamine, Bryantsville, Danville, Perryville, Lebanon, New Market, Campbellsville, Greensburg, Monroe Centre, Three Springs, Park and Blue Spring Grove, to Glasgow.

From Lexington, by Moreland, Houston, Parris, Ruddle's Mills, Cynthiana, Callensville, Falmouth, Ash Run, Flower creek, Grassy creek, and Covington, to Cincinnati, Ohio.

From Lexington, by Georgetown, Little Eagle, Ray's Fork, Williamstown, Dry Ridge, Crittenden, Walton, Florena, Dry creek, and Covington, to Cincinnati.

From Lexington, by Pine Grove, Winchester, and Mount Sterling, to Owingsville.

From Lexington, by Moreland, Houston, Paris, Millersburg, Carlisle, Black Hawk, Elizaville, Helena, and North Fork, to Maysville.

From Lexington, by Walnut Hill, Cleveland, White Hall, Richmond, Rogersville, Kingston, Joe's Lick, Big Hill, and Mershom's Cross Roads, to London.

From Liberty to Monticello.

From Line to New Madrid, Mo.

From London, by McHargue's Mills, Lynn Camp, Barboursville, Flat Lick, Cumberland Ford, Yellow creek, Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Tazewell, Sycamore, Thorn Hill, Bean's Station, and Marshall's Ferry, to Russellville.

From London, by Bush's Store, to Manchester.

From London, by Pond creek, and Grey Hawk, to Booneville.

From London, by Woodbine, and Rockholds, to Whitley court house.

From Louisa court house, by Grape Vine, John's creek, Tug, Big creek, Forks of Sandy, and Warfield, to Louisville.

From Louisa, in Lawrence county, by Bantrem's Store, Falls of Tug River, Warfield Coal Mining company, George Clark's, Mouth of Pigeon creek, Virginia, to Louisville, Ky.

From Louisville, by Williamson, Clove's Depot, La Grange, Smithfield, Eminence, Midview, Pleasureville, Cropper's Depot, Christiansburg, Consolation, Frankfort, Midway, and Payne's Depot, to Lexington.

From Louisville, by Madison, Ind., Carrollton, Ky., Vevay, Ind., Ghent, Ky., Warsaw, Patriot, Ind., Hamilton, Ky., Rising Sun, Ind., Aurora, Petersburg, Ky., Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Elijah's creek, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio.

From Louisville, by Lacona, Salina, West Point, Red Hill, Elizabethtown, Nolan, Leesville, Mumfordsville, Woodsonville, Woodland, Prewett's Knob, Three Forks, and Dripping Springs, to Bowling Green.

From Louisville, by Fern creek, Hay's Spring, Mt. Washington, High Grove, Bardstown, Poplar Neck, New Haven, Oak Hill, Magnolia, Green River, Clear Point, and Bear Wallow, to Glasgow.

From Louisville, by St. Matthew's, Middletown, Long Run, Simpsonville, Shelbyville, Clay Village, Hardinsville, and Bridgeport, to Frankfort.

From Louisville, by Jeffersontown, Fishersville, Wilsonville, Taylorsville, and Bloomfield, to Chaplin.

From Marion, by Camp creek, Bell's Mines, and Cypress to Morganfield.

From Marion, by Walker's, and Cave in Rock, Ill., to Equality.

From Maysville, by Slack, Germantown, Brookville, Powersville, and Pleasant Ridge, to Falmouth.

From Maysville, by Washington, Oak Woods, Blue Lick Springs, and Forest Retreat, to Millersburg.

From Maysville, Orangeburg, Poplar Flat, Clarksburg, Vanceburg, Kinnikoniok, Rock creek, Tygert's creek, Truitsville, Springville, Greenup court house, Amanda, and Pollard's Mills, to Catlett'sburg.

From Middleton, by Eakin Road, to Shelbyville.

From Mount Sterling, by Aaron's Run, Mount Ida, and North Middletown, to Paris.

From Mount Sterling, by Levee, Kiddville, and Red River Iron Works, to Irvine.

From Mount Sterling, by Howard's Mills, Peeled Oak, Olympian Springs, Highland, Gills Mills, and Gassity's Mills, to West Liberty.

From Mount Sterling, by Camargo, Cash's Nob, Laurel Fork, Black Water, Hazle Green, Johnson's Fork, and Licking Station, to Prestonburg.

From Mount Sterling, by Sharpsburg, Bethel, Sherburne's Mills, Pin Hook, Flemingsburg, and North Fork, to Maysville.

From Mount Washington to Shepherdsville.

From Murray, by New Concord, to Pine Bluff.

From New Castle, by Campbellsburg, Bedford, and Milton, to Madison, Ind.

From New Haven, by New Hope, Loretto, Lebanon, Raywick, and Rolling Fork, to New Haven.

From Newport, by Covington, to Cincinnati, Ohio.

From Newport, by Cold Spring, Alexandria, Bird's Woods, and Tibbat's Cross Roads, to Flower creek.

From Owensboro to Knottsville.

From Owensboro, by Long Falls creek, Calhoun, Rumsey, Social Hill, Worthington, Bremen, Greenville, Lead Hill, Fruit Hill, Pilot Knob, and Clifty, to Elkton.

From Owenton, by Maccedonia, and Gardner's, to Mouth of Sugar creek, in Gallatin county.

From Owingsville, by Wyoming, Hillsboro, Poplar Plains, Flemingsburg, and Mount Carmel, to Mount Gilead.

From Owingsville, by Marshall, Farmer's, Triplett, Knapp's, Upper Tygert, Olive Hill, Grayson, Star Furnace, and Cannonsburg, to Catlettsburg.

From Paducah, by Exchange, Symsonia, and Benton, to Aurora.

From Paducah, by Melvin's, Massack, Lovelaceville, Blandville, Milburn, Clinton, and Moscow, to Hickman.

From Paducah, by Lovelaceville, Blandville, Elm, Melvin, Wilson's creek, Mayfield, Clark's River, Farmington, and Leander, to Boydsville, Tenn.

From Paris, to Winchester, by Stony Point.

From Perry court House, by Begley's, to Manchester.

From Perry court house, by Brashersville, to Whitesburg.

From Petersburgh, to Cincinnati, Ohio, via Bullittsville, and Constance.

From Piketon, by Mouth of Card, to Richland's.

From Piketon, by Louisville, to Logan court house, Va.

From Piketon, by Robinson's creek, Democracy, Whitesburg, Pounds, Virginia, Big Glades, and Guest Station, to Osborne's Ford.

From Poplar Plains, by Plummer's Mills, White Oak Hill, Triplett, Christy's Fork, and Little Sandy, to West Liberty.

From Poplar Flat, by Martin's Fork, to Concord.

From Princeton, to Montezuma, Shady Grove, and Farmersville, to Providence.

From Princeton, by Chalk Level, and McGarie's, to Madisonville.

From Princeton, by Long Pond, and Wallonia, to Cadiz.

From Princeton, by Walnut Grove, Fredonia, Marion, Crittenden Springs, and Salem, to Smithland.

From Pleasureville, by Franklington, Lockport, and Grantz, to Owenton.

From Prestonburg, by Boone Valley, to Perry court house.

From Red River Iron Works to Stanton.

From Richmond, by Elliston, to Irvine.

From Richmond, by Breckville, and Walnut Valley, to Kidwell.

From Russellville, by Quality Valley, Rochester, Brown's Grove, Tippecanoe, and Beaver Dam, to Hartford.

From Russellville, by Buena Vista Springs, and Gordonville, to Elkton.

From Russellville, by Henrysville, and Laurel Bluff, to Greenville.

From Russellville, by Hague, Franklin, Hickory Flat, New Roe, Scottsville, and Hilton, to Tompkinsville.

From Russellville, by Volney, Allensville, and Hadensville, to Clarksville, Tenn.

From Somerset, by Dabney, and Woodstock, to Crab Orchard.

From Somerset, by Smith's Ferry, and Craig's Ferry, to Rockholds.

From Somerset, by Waterloo, Harrison, Mintonville, and Miltonville, to Poplar Hill.

From Somerset, by Stone's, Brawner, Kelly's Store, to Williamsburg.

From Somerset, by Grundy, Dallas, Line creek, and Rose Hill, to London.

From Scottsville, by Allen's Springs, to Bowling Green.

From Salem, by Berry's Ferry, to Golconda, Ill.

From Shelbyville, by Southville, and Jesse's Store, to Mount Eden.

From Shelbyville, by Eminence, and New Castle, to Drennons.

From Stanford, by Waynesburg, Adam's Mills, Somerset, Clio, Mill Springs, Steubenville, Monticello, Newberry, and Alpha, to Albany.

From Star Furnace, via Amanda, Bellefonte, Ohio, and Buena Vista, to Ironton.

From Star Furnace, by Mount Savage Furnace, to Grayson.

From Tompkinsville, by Lodi, Tenn., Bennett's Ferry, and Hamilton's Landing, to Livingston.

From Warsaw, by Napoleon, and Downingsville, to Williamstown.

From West Point, by Garnettsville, Rock Haven, Brandenburg, Webster, Clifton Mills, Hardinsburg, Cloverport, Hawesville, Yelvington, Owensboro', Hebbardsville, Henderson, Smith's Mills, Morganfield, and Raleigh, to Shawneetown, Illinois.

From West Liberty, by Bloomington, and Licking Station, to Paintsville.

From West Liberty, by Little Sandy, and Blaine, to Louisa c. h.

From Williamstown, by Cordova, Raven creek, Rutland, and Connersville, to Leesburg.

From Williamstown to Callensville.

From Winchester, by Ruckersville, and Dunaways, to Gloude's Precinct.

OHIO.

From Akron, by Copley and Sharon Centre, to Medina.

From Akron to Middlebury.

From Akron, by Montrose, Coddingville, Granger, Weymouth, Brunswick, and Liverpool, to Grafton.

From Amesville, by Pleasant Valley, Elliot's X Roads, Woody's Mill, Rosseau, Hickerson's X Roads, and Malta, to McConnellsville.

From Antwerp, by Hicksville, Newville, Ia., Norristown, and Buckhill, to De Kalb, Ia.

From Ashland, by Savannah, and Ruggles, to New London.

From Ashland, by Perote, Nova, North Rochester, Brighton, and North Campden, to Henrietta.

From Ashland, by Oliversburg, Rives, Shanandoah, and Richland, to Plymouth.

From Ashland, by Nankin, Polk, Sullivan, Huntington, Wellington, and Pittsfield, to Oberlin.

From Ashland, by Hayesville, Mohichan, and McKay's, to Loudonville.

From Ashtabula, by East Plymouth, North Sheffield, Kelloggsville, Monroe Centre, Clark's Corners, and Cherry Hill, to Elk creek, Pa.

From Ashtabula Harbor, by Plymouth, Jefferson and Denmark, to Richmond.

From Athens, by Shade and Burlingham, to Chester.

From Athens, by Lowrey, Star, New Plymouth, Swan, and Rock House, to Adelphi.

From Athens, by Cavalry, Log Cabin, Ringold, and Malta, to McConnellsville.

From Athens, by Canaansville, Guysville, Federalton, Coolville, Hockingport, Little Hockhocking, Centre Belpre, Belpre, Constitution, and Harmar, to Marietta.

From Austin, by Good Hope, to Washington c. h.

From Bainbridge, by Mount Latham, to Waverly.

From Bainbridge, by Greenfield, New Martinsburg, South Plymouth, and West Lancaster, to Jamestown.

From Bainbridge, by Cynthiana, Sinking Spring, Locust Grove, Dunbarton, and Dunkinsville, to West Union.

From Barlow's, by Veto, to Centre Belpre.

From Bank Mills, in Brown county, to Westborough, in Clinton county.

From Barnesville, by Temperanceville, Atlas, Calais, and Miltonsburg, to Woodsfield.

From Barnesville, by Leatherwood, Batesville, Calais, Summerfield, Enoch, Olive, Sharon, Keith's, Moscow Mills, and Meigsville, to McConnellsville.

From Bartlett, by Decatursville, to Centre Belpre.

From Barlow, North Belpre, Decatursville, and Baker's Settlement, to Coolville.

From Beaver, Pa., by Black Hawk, Saint Clair, Clarkson, O., and Elkton, to New Lisbon.

From Bedford, by Solon, Aurora, Montua, Center, Hiram, and Rapids, to Parkman.

From Bellefontaine, by Lewistown, Muchinippe, St. John's, and Wapahkonetta, to St. Mary's.

From Bethel, by Nicholsville and Laurel, to Point Pleasant.

From Bloomington to Cross Roads, on the Wilmington and Zanesville Rail Road.

From Bolivar, by Sandyville, Magnesburg, Malvern, Onedi Mills, Perkin, Minerva, East Rochester, and Green Hill, to Hanoverton.

From Brunswick, by Hinckly, Richfield, Peninsular, Boston, and Brandywine Mills, to Hudson.

From Bryan, by Pulaski, Montpelier, Durbin's Corners, Spring Lake, North West, Camden, Mich., Edinburg, Reading, and Cambria, to Hillsdale.

From Bryan, by William's Centre, Farmer's Arrow Smith, and Cicero, to Hicksville.

From Bryan, by Pioneer, Bridgewater, Drake's, Camden, Mills, and Stoddart's, to Hillsdale, Michigan.

From Bryan, by Shaffer's, West Buffalo, Luke's, and Spring Lake, to Nettle Lake.

From Bucyrus, by Wyandotte, Little Sandusky, Upper Sandusky, and Crawford, to Carey.

From Bucyrus, by Broken Sword, Poplar and Melmore, to Tiffin.

From Bucyrus, by Oceola, Seal, Belle Vernon, McCutchenville, Berwick, Stoner, Risdon, West Mill Grove, Montgomery Cross Roads, New Rochester, and Scotch Ridge, to Perrysburg.

From Bucyrus, by Camp Run, Liberty Corner, and Siro, to New Haven.

From Bucyrus, by Osceola, Upper Sandusky, Big Turtle, and Whartensburg, to Eagle.

From Bucyrus, by Sulphur Springs, New Washington, Wellersville, Siro, De Kalb, Liberty Corners, and Camp Run, to Bucyrus.

From Cadiz, by Archer, New Rumley, Kilgore, Hickory, and Algonguin, to Carrollton.

From Cannonsburg to Johnstown.

From Carlisle, by Black creek, Marcy, Buck creek, Newberry, Scotland.

From Cambridge, by North Salem, Kimbolton, Bird's Run Linton Mills, and Plainfield to Cosbocton.

From Cambridge, by Claysville, Cumberland, Wharton, Wood Grove, Hiramsburg, Hoskinsville, Sharon, Anderson's Store, Bristol, and Meig's Creek, to McConnellsville.

From Canaansville to North Union.

From Carrollton to Bayard.

From Carrollton, by Algonguin, Palermo, New Hagerstown, Heller's Cross Roads, Tappan, Deersville, Tippecanoe, West Chester, Milnersville, and New Salem, to Cattibridge.

From Canal Winchester, by Grovepoft, to Lockburne.

From Carrollton, by Cabello, Augusta, Green Hill, New Alexander, and North Georgetown, to Salem.

From Canton, by Pallow, Navarre, Frease's Store, to Winesburg.

From Carrollton, by Kossuth, Morges Magnolia, to Zoar, and return by Summerman's, Scott's Mills, and Kossuth, to Carrollton.

From Canton, by North Industry, Sparta, Sandyville, Zora, and Canal Dover, to New Philadelphia.

From Canton, by New Berly, Greentown, Lake, North Springfield, and Middleburg, to Akron.

From Canton, by North Industry, and Pierce, to Sandyville.

From Canton, by Barryville, Marlboro', Mahoning, Deerfield, Frederick, Milton, Dutch creek, Hanna's Mills, North Jackson, and Eden, to Warren.

From Canton, by Lewisville, Barrysville, Mount Union, Damascusville, Salem, Washingtonville, Columbiana, East Fairfield, and Palestine, to Darlington, Penn.

From Chagrin Falls, by Russell, Ford, Burton, Middlefield, Messopotamia, North Bloomfield, Greenburg, and Gustavus, to Kinsman.

From Clardon, by Hampden, East Claridon, Middlefield, Bundysburg, and Farmington, to Porkman.

From Clardon, by South Kirtland and Pleasant Valley, to Euclid.

From Canton, by Middle Branch, New Baltimore, Cairo, Hartville, Randolph, Rootstown, Ravenna, Shalersville, Auburn, Newbury, North Newbury, and Munson, to Clardon.

From Chesterville, by Pulaskiville, Mount Golead, Marits, Underwood's, to Marion.

From Chesterville, by Fredericktown, Levering, and Woodview, to Shaucks.

From Chester, by Bashan and Graham's Station, to Great Bend, return by Sterling Bottom.

From Chilicothe, by Yellow Bird and Clarksburg, to New Holland.

From Chilicothe, by Gilespieville, Rockcliffsburg, Allensvil'e, McArtl ur's, Prattsville, Bolen's Mills, Lee, Hebardsville, Athens, Amesville, Sharp's Forks, Bartlett, Wesley, Barlow, and Harmar, to Marietta.

From Chillcothe, by Richmond, Dale, Jackson, Rocky Hill, Thurman, Rio Grande, Rodney, and Gallipolis, to Point Pleasant, Va.

From Chillicothe, by Hallsville, Adelphi, South Ferry, and Gibersonville, to Logan.

From Cincinnati, by Cumminsville, Brown's Grove, Bevis' Tavern, Dunlap, Ross, Millville, Stillwells, Oxford, College Corners, Cottage Grove, Ia., Liberty, Brownsville, and Springersville, to Connersville, Ia.

From Cincinnati, by the River and Higginsport, to Georgetown.

From Cincinnati, by New Richmond, Fort Pleasant, Moscow, Foster, Neville, Chilo, Rural, Augusta, Ky., Higginsport, O., Dover, Ky., and Ripley, O., to Maysville, Ky.

From Cincinnati, by Hamilton, Rossville, Seven Mile, Collinsville, Somerville, Camden, Eaton, Campbellstown, and Richmond, to New Castle.

From Cincinnati, by Fulton, Columbia, Newtown, Mount Carmel, Olive Branch, Bantam, via California, Williamsburg, Clover, Bethel, Hamersville, Georgetown, Russellville, Decatur, and Eckmansville, to West Union.

From Cincinnati, by Milford, Miamesville, Branch Hill, Loveland, Deerfield Village, Lebanon, Morrow, Fort Ancient, Oregon, Waynesville, Spring Valley, Zenia, and Yellow Spring, to Springfield.

From Cincinnati, by Walnut Hills, Pleasant Ridge, Montgomery, Twenty Mile Stand, and Hopkinsville, to Morrow.

From Cincinnati, by Mount Washington, Witheamsville, Amelia, Bantam, Bethel, Point, Isabel, and Mount Olive, to Felicity.

From Cincinnati, by Cumminsvills, Carthage, Springdale, Fosdick, Winton, Hamilton, Trenton, Middletown, Poast Town, Carlisle Station, Germantown, Miamisburg, Bear creek, and Alexandersville, to Dayton.

From Cincinnati, by College Hill, Hyson, Mount Healthy, Pleasant Run, and Symmes Corner, to Hamilton.

From Circleville, by Seistsville and Talo to Adelphi.

From Circleville, by Kingston, Camp Charlotte, Tarlton, Oakland, and Clear creek, to Amanda.

From Circleville, by Darbyville, and Five Points, to Mount Starling.

From Circleville to Lithopolis.

From Cleves, by Oury's, Dry Fork, Preston Tariff, Saint Charles, [and] Riley, to Oxford.

From Cleveland, by Royalton, Hickory Granger, Coddingville, and Sharon, to Wadsworth.

From Cleveland, by Independence, Brideville, Rickfield, and Bath, to Copley.

From Cleveland to Buffalo, N. Y.

From Cleveland to Port Stanley.

This line fills out the column.